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בורדים וון דכתו כת קודים מני אכזים מנישינים מקודים ו

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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ASSULPTIONS REGARDING NU BERS OF FARE WORKERS THAT WILL BE FUPLOYED ON FARES IN 1944

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The accompanying tables were prepared in the reau of Agricultural Economics for use in connection with an appraisal of Martime Production Capacity in 1944 as outlined on page 12 of "A Guide for an Appraisal of Maximum Martime Production Capacity," as an aid in completing Form No. 6.

The assumptions with respect to changes in the number of year around farm workers that will be employed on farms in each State in 1344 are given in Table 1. The total farm employment to be assumed in the month of peak labor demand in 1344 is given in Table 2. Since the assumptions involve changes from a 1342 base, they do not relate to the present labor situation in any State. The average quality of the 1344 farm working force in most States can be assumed to be as much as 5 percent less than that of the 1342 working force due to the type of additions and replacements assumed. This decrease in quality, however, can be much more than offset by a more effective distribution and fuller employment of workers.

The number employed on farms in the State in 1942 will be estimated by the State Committee on Lartine Production Capacity, taking into consideration the preliminary estimates prepared by the BAE and reported in the mimocgraphed BAE report entitled, "Numbers of Workers Needed on Farms in 1942." It should be emphasized that the estimates in "Numbers of Workers Needed on Farms in 1942" are in reality estimates of actual employment in 1942 rather than need for workers under assumptions of increased efficiency, or fuller use of workers through more effective redistribution, etc. These estimates of number of workers needed on farms in 1942, by months, in the United States and in the various geographic divisions agree substantially with mid-month averages of farm employment in 1942 as reported by the Division of Agricultural Statistics, BAE.

## Year Around Worker Assumptions

In developing the year around worker assumptions, major emphasis was given to an assumed redistribution of workers aimed at more effective use of those already engaged in agriculture. The assumptions on intra-State and inter-State movement were derived primarily from an analysis of special census data on gross farm income, whereby farms were classified into four groups. (See page 15 and Form 9 of the "Guide.") In the analysis such factors as age of operator, work off farm and migration of workers since 1940 were considered.

According to the analysis, thirty-one States would have a net increase in 1944 in the number of year around workers over the number employed in 1942. Eight States would have no change. (Table 1, column 2.) Of the total increase of 117,000 workers in the thirty-one States, 71,000 are assumed to be available

from other occupations and 48,000 underemployed farm workers would be available from the nine States which are assumed to have a net decrease in the number of year around workers in 1944 compared to 1942. (Table 1, column 4) It is assumed that these additional workers will be used in the areas and on the farms where they can be used most advantageously.

Horeover, in each ate those farms in greatest need of additional year around workers would have dditions to their working force by a movement of underemployed farm workers from other farms within the State. This intra-State movement of year around workers is assumed to total 192,000 for the United States as a whole. (Table 1, column 3) This assumed intra-State movement of workers does not affect State totals, but it will affect area totals in most States. wateres

Both the inter-State and intra-State movement of workers will change the relative numbers of hired and family workers in the State or area. The number of underemployed farm workers recruited for year around employment will represent a decrease in the number of family workers. The number of year around workers added to farms most in need of them will represent an increase in the number of hired workers.

## Assumed Level of Employment in Peak Month of 1944

The assumed total farm employment in the peak month of labor need in 1044 is the number of workers employed in the peak month of 1942 (table 2, column 2), plus or nimus the net changes for the State, as indicated in columns 3 and 4 of table 2. The assumed total employment in any month of high seasonal labor demand in 1944 should not exceed the total indicated in column 5 of table 2. The total number of workers employed in other months of 1944 will depend upon the pattern of production fitted to the foregoing labor assumptions and all the other assumptions set forth in the "Guide" and supplemental statements that relate to production capacity in 1944. The total number employed in months other than the peak month should be calculated in the same manner as monthly employment needs for maximum production were computed. (It should be noted, however, that the estimates of farm employment in 1944 in months of little or no seasonal labor demand should be based primarily upon the year around worker assumptions given in table 1.)

Additional seasonal workers, 1944 compared with 1942, are assumed to be recruited from other occupations, the group of persons in farm families who are not regularly employed at farm work and foreign countries.

In breaking down the total number of workers in the months of seasonal labor demand into hired and family workers, consideration should be given to the pattern of school torms in the State or area. The maximum number of family workers reported in school and non-school months in 1942 should be helpful in estimating the number of family workers in the various months of 1944, after giving consideration to movement of family workers from farms to the armed forces and other occupations since 1942. For example, the maximum number of family workers reported as employed in any summer month could be assumed to be the maximum number of family workers in any other summer month if labor needs require that level of employment of family workers.



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Table 1.- Assumed not change in employment and redistribution of year around workers in 1944 compared with 1942, by States

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State	The committee of the co	: Source of workers		: workers to be : moved from farms
and region	: Total	: workers from other: :States and workers: : from other :	hderemployed arm vorkers from farms within the	: within the State : for employment on : farms in other : States 1/2/
Column	1 (2+3)	: occupations 1/	State 3/	B management and a second and a
etimentenden Galle Germania and	: 100 workers	100 vorkere	100 vorkers	100 workers
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no N. Y.	: 110	(13) 80	30	0
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Southeast	: 30000		300	240

Table 1 .- Assumed not change in apployment and redistribution of year around workers in 1944 compared with 1942, by States - Continued

e e	Additions	: : Underemployed fac:		
State	Source of workers in column 1			: workers to be
and : region :	Total	:Underemployed farm: :workers from other: :States and workers: : from other : : accumations 1/:	farm workers from farms within the	: within the State : for employment of : farms in other : States 1/ 2/
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*	100 workers	200 vorkers	100 workers	100 workers
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La. :	50	0	50	50
Okla. :	90	0/	90	0
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N. Mex.	20	0/	50	10
South Central :	450	40, com a residencia de la compansión de l Compansión de la compansión de	410 2000/00-0000-000-00-000-00-000-00-00-00-0	and the second s
N. Dak.	50	30	20	O
S. Dak. :	40	10	30	0
Nebr. :	70	20	50	0
Mans. :	80	20	60	O
Mont. :	30	20	10	
Wyo. :	10	10	0	0
Colo. :	30	10	20	0
Freat Plains :	angine a resource and the second	on a primary reason a reason he term is reason to the contract of the contract	190	Commence of the commence of th
Idaho :	50	40	10	0
Wash. :	50	30	50	0
Oreg. :	40	20	20	0
Pacific N. W. :	140	energe conservation of the contract of the con	B	anner a company of the second
Ariz. 1	10	0/	10	0
Utah :	20	10	10	0
Nev. :	0	0/	0	0
Calif. :	330	90	20	0
Pacific S. W. :	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	te secreta interpresenta en la companya de la comp En la companya de la	40 milion (	
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United States :	3,090	1,170	1,920	460 1
employment.  If The sum of c	clumn 3 plus col	nts increase and column	otal number of un	idaremployed farm

orkers to be moved to farms most the need of year around workers, either in the same

State or another State.

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	: Poak:		Net change in:	Additional a	Assumed tota
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ake States	8 8				
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Table 2 .- Assumed employment of farm workers in the peak mouth of 1944, by States - Continued

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State		Total number farm			
and		forkers employed in s			
region	s 1942 spe	ak month in 1942 2/s	1944 compared:	1942 peak :	peak month
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S. Inko	Augo s		10	42	
Nebr.	July 8		50	45	
	July a		20	52	
Mont.	sAugo :		20	47	
Myo a	'Augo 8		10	16	
Colo.	Aug. 8		1000	52	
	8 8		12,000		
Pacific N. W.	3 8				
Idaho	8 July 8		40	47	
Wash,	shug s		30	100	
on age no	shaly s		20	55	
	3 8		9000		1
Pacific S. W.	. 8 . 9				
Ariso	shey 2		0	31	
Utah	s dune s		10	11	
Nev	s July s		0 7	8	
Calif.	2Soptos		90	253	
	0 9		10,000		

<sup>1/</sup> The peak month, as indicated in "Numbers of Workers Needed on Farms in 1942". September in Vermont, October and November in Rhode Island, and August and September in Delaware show the same level of employment as is indicated for July 1942.

If To be entered by the State Committee after it has agreed upon a number that most accurately reflects level of employment in peak month of 1942.

<sup>3/</sup> Taken from columns 2 and 4 of table 1.

The sum of columns 2, 3, and 4. The 1944 peak month may be a different belender month than the peak month of 1942 due to changes in the pattern of farming.